

German Center Breaks Under Smashing Attacks of Allies; Right Wing Driven Back Further; Teutons Repel Russians

German Center Driven Back; Tide Turns to Allies Along Entire Front, Paris Claims

Re-enforced by 200,000, Kaiser's Army Takes Offensive and Drives Invaders Across Frontier—Heavy Columns Marching Across Masurian Lake Country and the Czar's Army Is Forced to Give Up Attack on Big City—Russian War Office Admits Teutons in Poland Made Their Escape.

COSSACKS CONDUCT BRILLIANT RAID ON REAR OF AUSTRIANS; GERMAN BRUTALITY IS CHARGED

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Sept. 11.—According to dispatches tonight from Berlin the Twenty-second Russian Army Corps of Finland was defeated at Lyck, fifty-five miles south of Gumbinnen, when an attempt was made to force an entrance into East Prussia by this route.

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—The Russian war office admitted today that a great force of German troops had taken the offensive in East Prussia. It was admitted that the Russians were falling back before the German advance.

The only information given out as to the campaign against the Austrians was a statement that a Russian army had reached the Carpathian Mountains and entered a pass leading into Hungary. This is probably the army that took Czernowitz recently and at last reports was headed for Borgo Pass.

KOENIGSBERG SIEGE LIFTED.

The statement relating to German activities in East Prussia, where the Russians took the offensive a few days ago after receiving reinforcements following their reverse near Osterode was as follows:—

"German troops from the west concentrated on the River Alle, whence they have begun a movement eastward. They are marching in great columns across the Masurian Lake country (region about Lake Mauer). The advanced Russian troops are falling back eastward, but are holding the enemy's advance."

The offensive movement of the Germans probably will force the retirement of the Russian forces that have invested Koenigsberg.

(The Alle River rises southwest of Allenstein, and flows north and northeast to the River Pregel, which it joins near Wehlau, only thirty miles east of Koenigsberg. News that the Germans are advancing through the lake region indicates that the Russians have lost all they gained by the early campaign in East Prussia, which cost thousands of lives.)

German Are Re-enforced.

According to reports received from Gen. Rennenkampf, the Germans have been re-enforced by five corps (200,000 men) and Field Marshal Pritwits is in command. (The Exchange Telegraph Company announced in London last night that a Petrograd dispatch reported Crown Prince Frederick William was in command of the Germans in East Prussia.)

It was admitted today that a large part of the Austrian and German forces that invaded Russian Poland had succeeded in making their escape. Charges of brutality are made against the Germans in a dispatch received from the correspondent of the Novoe Vremya. He declares that the Germans attacked the Jews after they entered the town of Opoczno, in the province of Radom, and looted the inhabitants to massacre.

Cossacks in Raid.

A brilliant raid in the rear of the Austrians retreating from Lublin has been effected by the Cossacks who penetrated forty miles inside the enemy's zone to Frampola, where they captured seventeen officers, nearly five hundred men, a large quantity of baggage and numerous cattle and horses. The Cossacks have proved extremely useful throughout the Galician campaign.

Great numbers of troops are marching through the streets of Petrograd, headed by military bands, to the place of concentration where the armies are dispatched to the front. These new contingents are fully the equal in their magnificent physique and morale of the troops which left earlier for the front.

The general confidence in the future is strikingly illustrated by transactions in Russian government securities which today were bought at nine points higher than at the outbreak of the war.

The northernmost Austrian army, which has been re-enforced by Germans from Silesia and which is now on the lower border of Lublin province, has been attacked in the rear by the Russians, who captured a quantity of prisoners, ammunition and stores.

Life in Lemberg already is normal. The trams are running and the shops are busy. The inhabitants are, for the most part, quite friendly. Steamship service across the Gulf of Finland is now being maintained by Swedish, not Finnish, vessels.

All horses in Petrograd belonging to Germans and Austrian subjects have been taken for the Russian army.

Baltimore and Ohio to Baltimore
11:35 round trip every Monday and Sunday, good returning Sept. 9 a. m. Monday—Adv.

ORTE'S ACTION CAUSES ALARM

Revocation of Capitulations Means Turkey Will Enter War, It Is Feared.

DANGER TO AMERICANS

Ambassador Here Denies Life and Interests of Foreigners in Ottoman Empire Will Be Jeopardized.

The revocation by the Turkish government of all the capitulations under which citizens of the great powers enjoyed certain special privileges in the Ottoman Empire was regarded here yesterday as one of the most serious events of the present upheaval in Europe, and filled with possibilities of grave menace to the rights and interests of American citizens and other Christians in Turkey.

In many well-informed quarters the rescinding of the capitulations is viewed both as a step for the solidification of all Mohammedans in support of a movement to throw off the domination of the great powers and as the possible issue upon which Turkey will engage in the conflict on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The greatest apprehension exists that the admittedly anti-foreign policy of the Young Turk party, which controls the Ottoman government, may lead to the stirring up of anti-Christian spirit throughout the Moslem Empire, resulting in uprisings in European possessions in Africa and in British India. It is certain, however, that if the fanatical spirit is called into play by the Young Turks in support of their efforts to throw off the influence of the powers, Italy will engage in war against Turkey, while Greece, Bulgaria, and Roumania undoubtedly will renew their coalition against the Turk in defense of Christianity.

Americans in Danger.

There is little doubt that the interests of the American citizens in Turkey, estimated to number about 30,000, will be jeopardized to a considerable extent by the action of the Ottoman government. Officials of the State Department yesterday were engaged in a study of the relations of the United States and Turkey, in an endeavor to ascertain just what changes will be effected in the status of Americans.

While the attitude of the American government has not yet been determined, it is not at all unlikely that the United States will refuse to accept Turkey's declaration of her intentions to revoke the capitulations. The United States, with Great Britain, has been the chief objector to Turkish proposals that the capitulations be abolished and Turkey put upon the same basis as other powers. Both governments have been unable to obtain from Turkey any satisfactory guarantees to take the place of the extra-territorial agreements.

Because of its consistent attitude in opposition, Washington has a sound basis for objecting to the Turkish proposals at this time, but it is admitted that the United States is not in a position to make its objections effective. The American government has always relied upon Great Britain and other powers to keep Turkey in hand, its special privileges resting, in fact, upon "most favored nation" clauses in treaties with Turkey, and not on direct concessions.

Key Calls on Bryan.

The Turkish Ambassador called on Secretary Bryan yesterday and discussed with him the action of his government. He gave, in a general way, assurances of the desire of his government not to give offence to the United States, expressed the belief that American interests, particularly the schools and missions in Turkey, would not be affected, and hoped that the friendly relations of the two countries would in no way be disturbed by the action of Turkey in attempting to free herself of domination by the powers.

It is a fact, however, that the situation of all foreigners in Turkey will be materially changed by the action of Turkey. All extra-territorial courts will disappear, and Americans will be thrown upon the mercy of the Turkish justice system, the character of which has never been such as to make the American State Department willing to trust to it the interests of Americans. Americans and other foreigners will be liable to special taxes imposed upon all non-Mohammedans. This will probably be one of the most serious results affecting the missionaries. They will also be liable

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GERMAN AND RUSSIAN FLEETS ENGAGED IN BATTLE OFF ALAND ISLANDS, IS REPORT

Copenhagen, Sept. 11.—A battle is raging off the Aland Islands between the German high seas fleet and the Russian Baltic squadron, according to reports reaching here tonight.

The newspapers print extras to the effect that the Germans are reported to have put the Russian fleet to rout, but no confirmation of these reports is obtainable.

The German fleet was seen sailing toward the Alands yesterday by a Norwegian merchant vessel. The British North Sea fleet, which sought to engage the German fleet, reported yesterday that it was not to be found either in the North Sea or Helgoland Bight.

Allies Tried to Bribe Turkey to Keep Peace, Is German Statement

Embassy Makes Public Berlin Dispatch, Claiming that England, France, and Russia Expressed Willingness to Abolish Capitulations if Porte Would Remain Neutral—Teutons Holding Their Own in France—Big Victory Reported Over Russians.

The charge that the allied governments attempted to bribe Turkey into remaining neutral was made in a message received by the German Embassy late yesterday afternoon as follows:

"The three entente powers apprehending the intervention of Turkey in favor of Germany and Austria-Hungary expressed to Turkey their readiness to consent to the abolition of the capitulations in case of Turkey's neutrality during the present war. Turkey replied that her neutrality is not to be purchased, and, drawing the consequences from notification of entente ambassadors at once issued irades revoking capitulations."

Concerning the fight in France the following message was given out by the embassy:

Take Men and Guns.
"Headquarters, T. V. day, first official report that in battle east of Paris German held their own in heavy two day's fight against superior forces attacking from Meaux, Montmirail, and from Paris; captured fifty guns, several thousand prisoners, but retired flank and were advanced strong hostile column reported. Enemy failed to pursue. Headquarters also reports fighting west of Verdun and on eastern scene of action of French and English in holding up neutral Holland steamers and taking off American and other neutral mails arousing resentment in Holland."

"From Vienna—Austrians assume offensive in Lemberg region, marking second stage of nine day's battle wherein 60,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, 150 machine guns, 2,000 field guns engaged on German side."

French President Denies Use of Dumdum Bullets

President Wilson yesterday received a cable reply from President Poincare of France to the message of Kaiser Wilhelm charging the French troops with using dumdum bullets.

The French President declared that the armies of his country had observed all the rules of civilized warfare, and he made the countercharge that the German forces had used dumdum bullets and been guilty of other atrocious acts.

The reply coincided substantially with the statement of the French government made public at Bordeaux Thursday, commenting upon the Kaiser's message to Mr. Wilson.

It characterized the Kaiser's charges as calumny and declared that it might be regarded by the German forces as excuses for committing new atrocities against their opponents.

Officials Ban Mourning in Berlin, Fearing Depression

London, Sept. 11.—The Evening News today publishes in a Rotterdam dispatch the following excerpt from a letter from Berlin:

"The authorities have requested that citizens will cease mourning. Practically every family in Berlin has lost a relative in the war, and the large number of bereaved persons on the streets, it is feared, may have a depressing effect on the populace."

"All barges on the Rhine have been converted into hospitals to care for the numerous wounded."

Repeats Frenchman's Trick; Belgian Captures Whole Train

London, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail received today from Antwerp says that a Belgian, single-handed, captured a German train loaded with food, arms and ammunition, together with 600 German soldiers. Noting that the engine of the train, which had halted, was temporarily absent, the Belgian jumped into the cab and drove the train to Liège, where he turned it over to the Belgian troops.

22:50 to Philadelphia, 22:55 to Chester, 23:00 Wilmington and Return.
Leave Washington 7:05 a. m. Sunday, Sept. 13, Baltimore and Ohio. Arrive Philadelphia 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Philadelphia 7:00 p. m. same day.—Adv.

Berlin "Jingoes" Say U. S. Is To Declare War on Germany

London, Sept. 11.—Capt. Granville Forcett, military aid to former President Roosevelt, in a message from Berlin says:

"Certain Berlin newspapers give notice to a wild rumor that the United States is about to declare war on Germany. They base this assertion upon the fact that Ambassador Gerard has been sending every American citizen out of the country with all possible speed."

"Instead of realizing that this was done to relieve Germany of the care of these Americans during the war, certain people contend it is an act of bad grace on the part of American Embassy."

"I have seen Ambassador Gerard today, and he was most emphatic in denouncing the absurd statement of the German papers. The friendly relations between the two countries have in no way been disturbed, he stated, and the preposterous announcements are without doubt due to the nervous state of some overworked local newspaper men. Serious people here put no belief in such reports."

Went as Corporal; Is Now Officer with 15 Wounds

Paris, Sept. 11.—Among the wounded who arrived today was Lieut. Paloph, who was a corporal in the Tenth Dragons when the war began. He was made sergeant for saving his colonel's life and, though wounded, returned to the firing line and captured a German cavalry standard. He received fifteen saber cuts. He was promoted to a lieutenant and awarded the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Says Austrian Torpedo Boat Is Sunk by Mine

Rome, Sept. 11.—The Tribuna reports that an Austrian torpedo boat was blown up by a mine near Fasana, fifty-two miles south of Trieste. The newspaper also declares that wounded Austrians arriving at Trieste state that during the battle at Lemberg all the Austrian officers of three battalions fled and that the entire force, with the exception of fifty soldiers, was annihilated in a forest.

Special Wire: New York City.
Quiet and in the heart of things.—Adv.

SAYS RAILROADS MUST GET HELP

Statement by Executives of Lines to President Wilson Sets Forth Plight.

CREDIT IS SHATTERED

Public Necessity, Asserts Document, Calls for Exercise of Every Resource of Statesmanship.

The Washington Herald presents herewith, in part, the statement presented to the President Wednesday by the committee of railroad presidents:

"The purpose of this conference is to lay before the President in brief terms the present situation of the railroads of the United States—50,000 miles of great national highways. That the case of the railroads deserves sympathetic treatment arises from the fact that, although privately owned, the property is devoted to public service. The industrial health of the country depends upon an adequate railroad service. Such service cannot be rendered and proper response to the public needs cannot be made unless the financial soundness of the railroads is maintained."

"The purpose here is not to complain, but to point out the one paramount fact that by reasonable legislation and regulation by the Federal government and the forty-eight States acting independently of each other, as well as through the action of a strong public opinion, railroad expenses in recent years have vastly increased. No criticism is here made of the general theory of governmental regulation, but on the other hand no ingenuity can relieve the carriers of the burden of expenses created thereby."

Revenue Greatly Depleted.
"The great increase in expenses now coincides with seriously depleted revenues, with no corresponding ability of the railroads to reduce their costs in proportion. Governments can proceed with expenditures of all kinds by taxation, but railroads cannot. While the effect of the European war on railroad earnings may vary in different sections, it is painfully evident that there will be serious decreases in the total because of the unprecedented difficulties in the marketing of cotton, the great decrease in imports, and the general dislocation of trade and industry."

"Even prior to the existing emergency and to the antecedent situation, railroad expenditures generally had been reduced to absolute necessities. The difficulty of further contraction is enhanced by existing wage agreements, and, insofar as the Western railroads are concerned, by the possibilities involved in the arbitration proceedings to which they have recently agreed."

"The net operating income of the railroads of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1914, was \$120,000,000 less for the previous year, or about 15 per cent. The gross earnings for the year were \$44,000,000 less than for 1913—expenses and taxes were \$28,000,000 more."

Credit Depends on Net Earnings.
"The maintenance of the credit of the railroads (and the credit of the industrial enterprises), depends upon their ability to increase their net earnings. The railroads may have the most perfectly appointed plants in all the world, but if the net earnings are not adequate, new capital cannot be attracted."

"In the important eastern rate case, the Interstate Commerce Commission unanimously found that the railroads in the richest section of the country needed more revenue. That finding was based upon the situation prior to the first day of July, this year; indeed, upon conditions of the year previous."

"No emphasis need at this time be put upon the new railroad capital which has heretofore been required to provide for normal developments. This has been from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 per annum, and railroads should not only be able to keep abreast of the times, but should even in this emergency, be in a position to anticipate the demands for an expanding commerce."

"Simultaneously with the great impairment of earnings, general credit conditions have broken down, and the absolute and immediate necessities of both public and private borrowers of money here and abroad have already increased."

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8:10 Special Outing, Sept. 14th.
Ashville and other delightful places in the Land of the Sky—the great Western North Carolina Country. Leave Washington 5:45 p. m. Southern Railway. Phone M. 1213 and 1234.—Adv.

Retreat of Teuton Right Wing Becomes a Disordered Rout, According to Advances from French Capital—Invaders Forced Back from Thirty-seven to Forty-six Miles at Several Points Along Line—Verdun Under Bombardment—Kaiser's Troops Advance in Lorraine.

THREE GERMAN ARMIES MASSES IN DESPERATE EFFORT TO PIERCE CENTER OF THE FRENCH LINE

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The battle of the Marne has turned in favor of the French. Not only on the German right, but in the center, the Kaiser's army of invasion is retreating. The enemy has been forced back from thirty-seven to forty-six miles at different points along the battle front during the six days of the tremendous engagement, and has lost 1,500 prisoners, many big guns, and large quantities of supplies.

RETREAT BECOMES ROUT.

The retreat has become a disordered rout and the invading army is demoralized. Three great German armies have massed against the French center. The first is commanded by Gen. von Kluck. It had been driven north of the Marne and west of the Ourcq and finally retreated in a northeasterly direction toward the Aisne and the Oise, where it recovered and proceeded southeast again and formed a junction with the second and third armies commanded respectively by Gen. von Buelow and the Prince of Wuertemberg.

GERMAN CENTER GIVES WAY.

The fighting is proceeding in the region from the plateaus to the north of Soissons to the immediate vicinity of Vitry-le-Francois.

There are operating there part of the army of Saxony, the left wing of Gen. von Buelow's army and part of the army commanded by the Prince of Wuertemberg. This is the force which the Germans, desperately attempting to break through the French center and thus compel a division of the allies' line,

LIEGE GENERAL WRITES FROM GERMAN PRISON

Sends Letter to King Albert of Belgium Regretting that Death Was Not Granted Him.

TELLS OF DYNAMITING FORTS

London, Sept. 11.—A description of the Belgians' heroic defense of Liege is contained in a letter sent to King Albert by Gen. Lemans, who commanded the forts and who later was injured and captured by the Germans. The letter, which is contained in a Central News dispatch received today from Amsterdam, follows:

"After the honorable engagement of August 4, 5, and 6, I considered that the Liege forts could only play the role of forts of arrest. I nevertheless maintained the military government in order to co-ordinate the defense as much as possible and to exercise a moral influence upon the garrison."

"Your majesty is not ignorant that I was at Fort Loncin on August 6 at noon. You will learn with grief that the fort was blown up yesterday at 5:30 in the afternoon, the greater part of the garrison being buried under the ruins. That I did not lose my life in this catastrophe is due to my escort, who drew me from a stronghold while I was being suffocated."

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THE WAR AT A GLANCE.

German center forced to retreat under French attack, according to statement by French war office, which adds that the Kaiser's right wing has been thrown back between 37 and 46 miles. Germans are reported to be showing signs of demoralization. Berlin admits retreat of right wing.

England, France, and Russia endeavored to coerce Turkey into a position of continued neutrality, according to German Embassy statement, and Turks in reply abrogated the extra-territorial conventions under which foreigners have held unusual rights in the Ottoman empire. Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria are reported to have formed an alliance to curb Turkey in case she declares war in behalf of Germany. United States is worried by Turkey's attitude.

Russian war office states that the Germans have taken the offensive in East Prussia and admits that the Czar's troops are falling back.

Austrian war office contradicts Russian claims of victory in Galicia. Says first decisive battle now being fought.

Semlin, Austrian city across Save, reported captured by Servians and Austrians retreating in all directions.

Copenhagen reports battle between German and Russian fleets in Baltic.

Austrian torpedo boat reported blown up south of Trieste by mine. Pope Benedict XV issues encyclical calling for renewed efforts to spread religion and urging peace and brotherhood upon the nations.

Belgians again take offensive against Germans and attacking troops being sent to aid Germans in France.

\$1.00 to Harpers Ferry, \$1.25 Charles-town, Summit Point, and Winchester and Return. Leave Washington, Baltimore and Ohio, 8:15 a. m. Sunday, Sept. 13, returning same day.—Adv.
\$2.00 to Lurey, Va., and Return. Leave Washington, Baltimore and Ohio, 8:15 a. m. Sunday, Sept. 13, returning same day.—Adv.